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House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.—Matthew 5: 4.

O Thou Eternal Father of our spirits, who art the light of the minds that know Thee, the life of the souls that love Thee, and the strength of the hearts that serve Thee, help us so to know Thee that we may come to love Thee, so to love Thee that we may be able to serve Thee with all our hearts.

We face tasks that are beyond our power to meet adequately; we have responsibilities that are more than we can manage acceptably; we are confronted by duties that are greater than our ability to master competently—so we pray for the sustaining power of Thy presence in our lives. Even in distress and sorrow may we feel the comfort of Thy holy spirit.

Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom, lead Thou us on—that with clean hearts, clear minds, and courageous spirits we may usher in the day when peace shall reign and good will rule the hearts of men. So may Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth. In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 16, 1967, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

CRITICISM OF U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission should resign in a body and apologize to the American people for its existence as an agency of Government. Its recommendation for a racial-balance law is undoubtedly one of the most stupid ever made in the name of public education. The assertion that extra teachers, smaller classes, and special services for slum schools is inferior as an education method to trucking children all over the country just to secure a racial mix, proves that the Commission is utterly blind to the needs of education and incompetent to deal with the entire problem of civil rights.

Washington has over 90 percent colored in its schools simply because white families have moved from many areas of Washington into Virginia and Maryland. To attempt to require by law that families submit to having their children spend hours daily being transported back and forth from Maryland and Virginia in order to secure a racial mix in Washington schools is pure fantasy. The same situation prevails to a greater or less extent throughout the Nation.

REPRESENTATIVE SISK INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STUDENT HEALTH CENTERS

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 and provide for the construction of student health centers.

I have purposely omitted any reference to the specific type of care to be provided by these centers so that the institutions involved would be able to initiate or expand facilities in accordance with their particular needs. For example, it would not seem to me important, as far as this program is concerned, whether or not dental care would be provided.

It is my desire to leave this and other such decisions to the discretion of the college. The language is intended to be nonrestrictive and as long as the institution provides a sound health program would allow these facilities the same freedom granted academic facilities under this act.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE

(Mr. KORNEGAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, for the last several days a storm has been waged in the Nation's press—and elsewhere—concerning an intelligence arm of our country.

Much has been written and much has been said recently about the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency. And the controversy surrounding recent disclosures continues unabated today.

During the 89th Congress, I submitted a joint resolution—House Joint Resolution 66—for the purpose of giving this and other information and intelligence agencies of our Government the congressional direction and counsel needed. Unfortunately for all of us, the resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence was not enacted.

In view of the current controversy and the necessity of such legislation, I am today reintroducing my resolution which, if enacted, would bring the intelligence and information activities of our Nation under the continuing attention of the Congress.

Briefly, my resolution would establish a joint committee, composed of seven Members from each body, with not more than four from the same political party from one body. The joint committee would function primarily as a watchdog group to make continuing studies of the activities of each information and intel-

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ligence agency of the United States and any problems relating to these agencies.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE GAMBIA

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Gambia is an independent country within the British Commonwealth, situated on the bulge of west Africa. On February 18, 1965, this country—about three-quarters the size of Connecticut in area and with nearly one-third of a million inhabitants—achieved its independence.

Because of its small size and population, and also in view of the absence of a diplomatic mission in the United States, it is conceivable that officials in The Gambia might think that its national day would be overlooked in the United States. I can assure them that this is not the fact.

It is indeed an honor for me to salute The Gambia on its second anniversary of independence. I am pleased to have this opportunity of conveying to Prime Minister Jawara, to Governor General Singhateh and to the people of The Gambia on this auspicious occasion the hearty congratulations and best wishes of the Congress and the people of the United States.

It sometimes happens, as with The Gambia, that the interest and activity in African and international affairs is in an inverse proportion to size and resources. The Gambia was the 115th member admitted to the United Nations, just 7 months after independence and has given much constructive assistance to that organization.

The United States is hopeful of continuing and strengthening the friendly ties existing between our two Governments, and we offer every encouragement to the Gambian people in their quest for the orderly and progressive development of their country politically, economically, and socially. We are sure that the coming year will see further progress in this direction.

THE KATZENBACH COMMISSION REPORT

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I have spent most of the weekend reading "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," a report just released by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

It is a most remarkable document. It deserves the careful attention of every Member of the Congress. It is painstaking, meticulous, methodical, and exhaustive in its treatment of what is perhaps the greatest single domestic issue of the day.

The report is not unanimous. The body of the report fairly reflects those areas in which dissent was registered, and three sets of additional views are appended. Like myself, most who read the report will agree in part and disagree in part. Yet none can dispute the value of the contribution it makes to the reservoir of knowledge of the nature and dimensions of the problem which must underlie any intelligent solution.

The solution the report suggests involves some 200 specific recommendations. They cover the entire spectrum of crime causation, prevention, detection, prosecution, punishment, and rehabilitation. These recommendations recognize that primary jurisdiction rests with State and local governments but that the Federal Government has a substantial measure of constitutional jurisdiction and responsibility.

I salute the Chairman and 18 members of the Commission, the staff director and its members and the distinguished panel of consultants and advisers for a difficult, delicate job well done. What they have done will be extremely helpful to the National Commission on Reform of the Federal Criminal Law, established by the 89th Congress, which hopefully can complete its organization and begin its work in the next several weeks.

DOMESTIC SUBSIDY

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I hope no one ever says again that foreign aid cannot be used as a subsidy to American industry.

If anyone doubts this they should have attended the party we attended last week. King Hassan of Morocco came to pick up his foreign aid check. Because his royal entourage had been faithful throughout the year he brought 136 members with him, including princes, princesses, Cabinet Ministers, generals, and whatnot.

They hired spacious quarters at the Shoreham Hotel. The Shoreham management was glad to see them come and regretfully saw them leave.

Because we had never attended one of these functions, Mrs. Berry and I went to their farewell party. It was truly a subsidy to American agriculture, American industry, and American labor.

It was held in the Regency Room at the Shoreham. They had four orchestras, eight bars, and a table one-fourth of a block long, heaped with food to satisfy the hunger pains of probably everybody in every embassy in Washington. Hungry consular people ranged between the bar and the buffet, consuming 15 whole lambs and probably half that many beeves, and every conceivable kind of seafood. They swarmed over that buffet like locusts in a lettuce patch. Aside from Chief Justice and Mrs. Warren we saw five people we recognized out of the hundreds that packed the Regency and adjoining rooms.

No one can say this did not give agriculture a great boost. No one can say it was not a subsidy to industry and labor. To compensate the King and his entourage for all this grandeur, the administration is sending 500 tons of wheat and $15 million in military aid to Morocco.

The subsidy did not end in Washington. The entourage took over an entire floor of the Hotel Plaza in New York City. The party in New York was in honor of General U Thant in the sumptuous Baroque Room of the Plaza. The royal visits also resulted in gorgeous parties, receptions, tours, and gala theater nights.

Fifth Avenue stores stayed open until 9 p.m. so the troupe could shop in privacy. Not only that, they bought two Lincoln Continentals, two Cadillacs, and a number of other cars.

Yes; foreign aid is a great boost to the American free enterprise system.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 58)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read; and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the Sixth Annual Report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. I do so with considerable satisfaction, since this year has seen significant progress in this Nation's 20-year effort to bring under control the armaments which are the product of man's 20th-century ingenuity.

In 1966 a significant link was added to the still slender chain of arms control agreements—a treaty banning weapons of mass destruction in outer space and on celestial bodies. Its significance will grow as our mastery of space grows, and our children will remark the wisdom of this agreement to a greater degree than the present state of our own knowledge quite permits today.

The past year has also brought us close to another agreement, one of even greater immediacy—a treaty to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons here on earth. Our hopes are high that this long effort will soon be crowned with success.

The United States has been trying to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons since 1946. At that time Bernard Baruch speaking for the United States at the United Nations, said:

> If we fail we have damned every man to be the slave of fear.

It is true that we failed then, but we did not become the "slaves of fear"; instead we persisted. In the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961, Congress decreed that the search for ways to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war should become a matter of first emphasis for the U.S. Government. The establishment of an independent agency to work out ways to bring the arms race under control was the act of a rational people who refused to submit to the fearful implications of the nuclear age.

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